

below the suture, and to the 6th whorl the caliber of the shell decreases slightly. Beyond this the caliber increases slowly, and the riblets gradually become longer, though a smooth band persists along the middle of each whorl as far as about the 16th whorl, after which the ribs are continuous.

The above forms, with others, will be figured in a future report on the shells collected by Mr. Hinkley.

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#### A NEW SPECIES OF LYMNÆA.

BY FRANK C. BAKER.

##### LYMNÆA HENDERSONI n. sp.

Shell globose, very thin and fragile; periostracum light yellowish or brownish-horn; surface dull; sculpture of fine growth-lines, without spiral lines; whorls  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , very rapidly increasing in diameter, the body whorl seven-eighths the length of the entire shell, very globose; spire very short, depressed, dome-like, the first two whorls flat and coiled in the same plane so that a profile view shows only two full whorls. Nuclear whorls flat, partly concealed by the volutions of the spire; sutures impressed; aperture round or roundly elliptical; outer lip thin; inner lip broad, triangular, reflected over the columellar region, but leaving a deep, well-marked chink; the inner edge of the inner lip is usually bent downward near the body whorl, partly concealing the umbilical chink; parietal callus thin; axis smooth, hourglass-shaped.

Length 7.00, breadth 5.50; aperture length 4.75, breadth 3.00 mm.

Length 6.25, breadth 5.00; aperture length 4.00, breadth 2.50 mm.

Length 6.75, breadth 5.00; aperture length 4.80, breadth 3.00 mm.

Length 5.50, breadth 4.10; aperture length 4.00, breadth 2.50 mm.

Types: Chicago Academy of Sciences, six specimens, No. 24534; Co-types: University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.

West of Fort Collins, Laramie county, Colo.

Ecology: Inhabits lagoons and intermittent bodies of waters. Judge Henderson writes of the habitat as follows: "I am informed that there had been no water in the lagoon for many months, probably since last summer or autumn. The ground was cracked to a depth of several inches and the mollusks were found down in the cracks in the mud. Therefore, it seems to be another species capable of æstivating."

Remarks: This species was at first thought to be *Lymnæa sonomaensis* Hemphill, but a comparison with that species shows that the present species differs not only from *sonomaensis*, but from all related species in the form of the spire and aperture. The first two whorls of the spire are coiled in the same plane, producing an abruptly truncated appearance. The inner lip is triangular and not evenly rounded as in *techella* and its varieties, but similar to that of *bulimoides*, from which it differs in its truncated spire. The only form likely to be confounded with *hendersoni* is *sonomaensis*, which differs in the form of the spire and inner lip.

I take great pleasure in dedicating this interesting species to Judge Junius Henderson, of the University of Colorado.

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SPHÆRIUM PILSBRYANUM, N. SP.

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BY V. STERKI.

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Mussel large, high, inequipartite, oblique, well inflated; beaks rather large, rounded, prominent, inclined towards the anterior; upper margin strongly and regularly curved in the adult, less so or nearly straight in young specimens, ventral margin rather well and regularly curved; anterior part of the mussel much smaller than the posterior, its outlines rounded or slightly truncate, posterior rounded or truncate obliquely, the end rather drawn downward, rounded or subangular; surface with rather coarse to medium, sharp, concentric striæ, regular over the beaks, less so over the balance of the valves, and with about six to eight impressed lines of growth, deepest posteriorly, with the interstices somewhat bulging; color chalky-whitish to light or deep gray, in some specimens with alternate zones of light and dark; shell thick; muscle insertions slightly marked, large, not impressed; hinge strong, plate moderately broad, rather long; cardinal teeth small, rather typically to irregularly formed, the posterior of the left valve often wanting or rudimentary; laterals rather large, those of the right valve projecting inward, those of the left only slightly so; anterior short, the left raised cusp-like, the posterior all rather long, not raised to cusps.

Long. 18, alt. 16, diam. 11-12 mm.; average; the largest, 21 mm. long.